

POPOV, P.P.

Study of biological methods for controlling ticks. Dekl. AN Azerb. SSR
(MLBA 9:2)
11. no.10:723-726 '55.

1. Predstavlene deystvitel'nykh chlenov AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR M.A. Mir-
Kasimovym. (Ticks--Biological control)

ZASUKHIN, D.N.; POPOV, P.P.

Giovanni Battista Grassi, an outstanding parasitologist;
100th anniversary of his birth and 30th anniversary of his
death. Med.paraz. i paraz. bol.24 no.3:270-271 J1-S '55.
(BIOGRAPHIES, (MLRA 8:12)
Grassi, Giovanni B.)

POPOV, P. P.

"On the epidemiology of visceral leishmaniasis in the Azerbaydzhan SSR."
report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959

POPOV, P.P., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki

Geographic diffusion of burrow-dwelling Ornithodoros ticks which
transmit spirochetosis in Azerbaijan. Azerb.med.zhur. no.10:61-65
0 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(AZERBAIJAN--TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

POPOV, P. P.

"Materials for the study of the natural foci of certain parasitic and transmissible diseases in the Azerbaidzhan SSR." p. 44

Desyatoye Soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodnookhagovym boleznyam. 22-29 Oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Leningrad, 1959, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Academy of Sciences USSR, No. 1 254pp.

POPOV, P. P. (Veterinary Surgeon, Glubinsk Sovkhoz, Rostov Oblast').

"Trichomoniasis of ducklings, goslings and baby turkeys".

Veterinariya, Vol. 37, No. 9, p. 44, 1960.

GENIS, D.Ye.; POPOV, P.P., prof., zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki.

Book reviews. *Pediatrics* 42 no.5:93-95 May '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Zav. parazitologicheskim otdelom Kzyl-Ordinskoy oblastnoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

POPOV, Petko

Fifteen years of the Varna Radio Coast Station (LZW). Radio
i televiziiia 12 no.3:66 '63.

1. N-k bregova radiostantsiia, Varna

POPOV, P.P., veterinarnyy vrach

Trichomoniasis in young ducks, geese and turkeys. Veterinariia
37 no.9:44-45 S '60. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Glubokinskiy sovkhov, Rostovskoy oblasti.
(Trichomoniasis) (Poultry--Diseases and pests)

POPOV, P.P.

Determining coordinates of individual points under difficult conditions of the terrain. Geod. i kart. no.1:23-28 Ja '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Coordinates)

POPOV, P. S. Cand Biol Sci -- "Dynamics of the accumulation of phosphor^{us}~~us~~
compounds in a sunflower." Rostov-on-Don, 1961 (Min of Higher and Secondary
Specialized Education RSFSR. Rostov-on-Don State Univ). (KL, 4-61, 192)

-136-

1. POPOV, P.S.
2. USSR (600)
4. Astronomical Clocks
7. Quartz clocks.
Trudy TSNIIGAIK no. 64, 1949.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

PAPCV, P.S.

53-215.2: (546.817.22) - 16.56.201 2452
 ✓ External Photoeffect in Lead Sulfide
 and Copper Selenide - P. S. Popov
 (Russethanta: Elektrodna, Oct. 1959, Vol. 1,
 No. 10, pp. 1334-1339.) Measurements on
 stable PbS and CuSe photocathodes gave
 the following results: cut-off wavelength
 $(2919 \pm 10)\text{\AA}$ and $(2950 \pm 10)\text{\AA}$ for two PbS
 specimens, and $(3172 \pm 10)\text{\AA}$ for CuSe;
 contact potential difference to Au in high
 vacuum: 0.350 V and 0.470 V for PbS
 and CuSe respectively. PbS specimens with
 different energy gaps δ between the filled
 zone and the Fermi level had equal thermi-
 onic work functions. The width of the
 forbidden zone, ΔE , calculated from the
 results of measurements, was 0.30 eV and
 0.39 eV for the two specimens of PbS
 respectively; these values agree with that
 predicted by Bell et al. (2037 of 1953).
 Results of measurements are presented
 graphically.

for
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POPOV, P.S.

Dynamics of the accumulation of phosphorus compounds in sunflower
during the process of ripening. Dokl. Akad. sel'khoz. 24 no.7:12-17
'59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Alekseyevskaya zonal'naya opytnaya stantsiya. Predstavlena
akademikom V.S. Pustovoytom.
(Phosphorus compounds) (Sunflowers)

USSR / Plant Physiology. Mineral Nutrition.

I

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 34265

Author : Popov, P. S.

Inst : All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Oleaginous and
Ethero-Oleaginous Crops of the All-Union Academy of Agricul-
tural Sciences imeni Lenin

Title : Accumulation of Phosphorous Compounds in Sun Flower Seeds

Orig Pub : V sb.: Kratkiy otchet o nauch.-issld. rabote Vses. n.-i.
in-ta maslich. i cfiromaslich. kultur VASKhNIL za 1955 g.
Krasnodar, 1956, 95-98

Abstract : Accumulation of phosphorous compounds in the ripening seeds
of the sun-flower varieties was studied according to the
length of vegetation periods. The increase of accumulation
of oil in the first period of seed ripening, and its decrea-
se at the end, were observed. Contents of overall P in
seeds increased without interruption during the whole period

Card 1/2

POPOV, P.T.

Electric engineering laboratory in the Number Four Secondary
School in Vol'sk. Politekh.obuch.no.12:73-78 D '57. (MIRA 10:12)
(Vol'sk--Electric engineering--Study and teaching)



24

CA

TEST AND PROPERTIES

The explosion range of mixtures of carbon disulfide, carbon tetrachloride and air. P. V. Popov and K. E. Bezzub. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers and Insectofungicides U. S. S. R.* No. 123, 210-14 (1935). -- The lower ignition limit for CS₂ and air mixts. lies at 1.7-1.8%, and for a com. CS₂ (79.4% pure) it is 1.19 to 2.1%. The ignition zones of mixts. of CS₂ and CCl₄ are shown graphically. A. A. Bochtinsk

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND EDITION										3RD AND 4TH EDITION									
PRINCIPLES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Calcium arsenate standard. P. V. Fucov, J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1937, 2A, 808-809. — Determination of H_2O-sol. $As_2O_3 + As_2O_5$ in Ca arsenate insecticide should be provided by fixation of free CaO in the powder by means of CO_2. Powders containing > 65% of H_2O-sol. As oxides are toxic to vegetation. R. T.</p>																			
<p>ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
FROM SYMBOL										FROM SYMBOL									
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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>15</p> <p>Improving the quality of Schweinfurt green. P. V. Popov. <i>J. Chem. Ind.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 14, 1623-7 (1937).—As_2O_3 is treated with $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$, CuSO_4, and $\text{Ca}(\text{OAc})_2$ to give a ppt. which is a mixt. of 60-70% $\text{Cu}(\text{AsO}_2)_2 \cdot \text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ and 30-40% CaSO_4. The ppt. is dried at 100° and 600-80 mm. for 12-14 hrs. to form $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 0.5\text{H}_2\text{O}$, which is relatively sol. The mixt. is as effective an insecticide as the ordinary prepn., since the particles of double salt are smaller than usual and more active. When the mixt. is suspended in H_2O, the CaSO_4 dissolves and leaves a suspension of pure double salt. H. M. L.</p>																			
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POPOV, P. V.,

POPOV, P.V. and RABIN, F. V. "Rate of Dissolution of Chlorine
in Solutions of Barium Sulfide and Barium Polysulfide,"
Sotsialisticheskoe Zernovoe Khoziaistvo, no. 4, 1938, pp.
172-178. 59.8 So72

SO: SIRA SI-90-53, 15 December 1973

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Hezzab. 1908). See also:
(U. S. S. R.) No. 135, 92-8(1930); *Khim. Referat. Zhur*
1939, No. 70. -Pure H_2S can burn in concns. of 44-640
g. cu. m. (3.1-45.1 vol. %). It is $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ as combustible
as CS_2 . In fumigating granaries with H_2S , the same fire-
prevention measures must be taken as when CS_2 is used.
Addn. of CO_2 to H_2S lowers its combustibility. The com-
bustion of H_2S can be entirely prevented by an introduc-
tion of not less than 600 g. of CO_2 for each cu. m. of space
in the granary. Low concns. of CO_2 do not prevent the
combustion, but they retard its spreading. Fumigation
with a noncombustible mixt. of H_2S with CO_2 is more ex-
pensive than the fumigation with H_2S alone. W. R. HINN

W. R. Henn

The combustibility of pure dichloroethane and of its mixtures with carbon tetrachloride vapors. P. V. Popov and K. E. Bezush. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fire Inspectors, Leningrad* (U. S. S. R.) No. 135, 98-102 (1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 8, 70. There is considerably less fire hazard from $C_2H_3Cl_3$ (in either the liquid or the vapor state) than from CCl_4 . When $C_2H_3Cl_3$ was used for fumigation at temps. below $8-9^\circ$ no contents of vapors were accumulated at which combustion was possible. At temps. not above 50° the mixts. of $C_2H_3Cl_3$ and CCl_4 vapors at a ratio of not less than 3:1 (vol.) did not burn in air at any concns. At temps. below 25° and a content of $C_2H_3Cl_3$ vapors of not above 4.8 vol. % (for approx. 80 lit. \pm cu. m. of $C_2H_3Cl_3$) it is safe to use for fumigation purposes mixts. contg. $C_2H_3Cl_3$ 84% and CCl_4 14% (by vol.) which corresponds to 76% and 24% by vol. of the compds. in the liquid state. W. R. Henn

W. R. Henthorn

COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON VALENCE INDICES																									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS																										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>CA</p> <p>The effect of the vapors of dichloroethane and carbon tetrachloride on metals (during fumigation). P. V. Popov and N. I. Lebedeva. <i>Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectofungicides</i> (U. S. S. R.) No. 135, 102-4 (1939); <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 9, 125-6. -The possible reactions of fumigants with all-metal objects during fumigation were investigated. The max. permissible concns. of the vapors at 18-22° are 300 g./cu. m. for $C_2H_2Cl_2$ and 700 g./cu. m. for CCl_4. At humidity of 50-60%, Al and Ni were unchanged by either fumigant. Cu formed a slight reddish film in $C_2H_2Cl_2$ and a violet color in CCl_4. Latten formed a more pronounced reddish yellow film in $C_2H_2Cl_2$ than in CCl_4. Pb darkened considerably in $C_2H_2Cl_2$ and only slightly in CCl_4. Sn darkened slightly in $C_2H_2Cl_2$ and remained unchanged in CCl_4. Half the surface of Fe was covered with rust in $C_2H_2Cl_2$ and more than half in CCl_4. Steel rusted noticeably in both. In mixts. of the 2 fumigants, the action was additive. At 98-100% humidity, with 400 g./cu. m. of $C_2H_2Cl_2$ and 180 g./cu. m. of chloropikrin, the latter was 30-65 times more corrosive for Fe.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">W. R. Henn</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
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15

CA

The toxic properties of organic thiocyanates. P. V. Popov and M. I. H'mskaya. *Trans. Sci. Inst. Fertilizers Insectifungicides* (U. S. S. R.) No. 135, 156-66 (1939); *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1939, No. 9, 67. —With *Brachyryne brassicae*, *Aphis pomi*, *Hyponomeuta malinella* pupae, *Calandra oryzae* beetles and *Chironomus tentans* larvae as bioindicators, a high degree of toxicity was found in trimethylene dithiocyanate, propylene dithiocyanate, *p*-thiocyananiline, benzyl thiocyanate, 3-phenoxypropyl thiocyanate, 2-phenoxyethyl thiocyanate and ethylene dithiocyanate. The order of the toxicities coincides with the data of Wilcoxon and Hartzell (cf. *C. A.* 29, 70059). Introduction of SCN into org. compds., increase of the no. of these groups and increase of the distances between them in the mol. increase the toxic properties of the compds. Aromatic thiocyanate compds. are less toxic than aliphatic. W. R. Hunt

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>The identity of some toxic series of volatile organic compounds for warm-blooded animals and for insects. P. V. Puzos, <i>and others</i>, <i>Sov. Inst. Fertilizers Intectofungicides</i> (U. S. S. R. No. 135, 167, 9(1939); <i>Khim. Referat.</i> <i>Zhurn.</i> 1939, No. 9, 67. On the basis of the chem. literature and exptl. data P. concludes that the arrangement of the volatile org. compds. in an ascending or descending row according to the degrees of their toxicities in relation to man and animals holds true also for insects. This conclusion is applicable to volatile org. compds. which cause a disturbance of the normal functions of the respiratory system (systemic anoxemia) or a paralysis of the tissue respiration (histotoxic anoxia). W. R. Henn</p>																																																			
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<p>SECTION 91-100 ONLY</p>																																																			

15

ca

The toxicity of hydrogen sulfide and of mixtures of hydrogen sulfide with carbon dioxide to granary insects N. I. Leladova and P. V. Papisov. *Izv. Vses. Nauch. Issled. Inst. Zashch. Zern. i S. S. R. No. 115, 1967, 73 (1969); Khim. Referat. Zhur. 1969, No. 9, 68. The toxicity of pure H_2S decreases with decrease of temp. For combating granary weevil the consumption of pure H_2S should not be below 50 (60) g/cu. m. at 20 °C or 120 g/cu. m. at 12-13 °C. The toxicity of H_2S is one-tenth that of chloropicrin for the granary weevil and twice that of CS_2 . The addn. of CO_2 at 12-13 °C does not change the toxicity of H_2S even at the ratio $H_2S:CO_2 \approx 1:10$. At 20 °C and with a 7-12 times as much CO_2 as H_2S , the toxicity of H_2S increases approx. 1.5 times. However, the cost of fumigation with a $H_2S + CO_2$ mixt. is greater by 15-20 copecks cu. m. than the cost with pure H_2S . W. R. Henn*

POPOV, P. V.

"Determination of the Concentration of Barium Polysulfides in Solutions from their Density," P. V. Popov, Doklady Vsesoyu Akad. Sel'sko-khim Nauk im Lenina 1940, No 9, 38-40 pp. Khim Referat Khur, 1940, No 10-11, pp 55 (SEE: Inst. Insect/Fungi. im Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

POPOV, P. V.

"The Chemical Composition and the Toxicity of Barium Polysulfides," P.V. Popov,
Trudy Vsesoyuz Akad Sel'sko-khoz Nauk im Lenina, 1940, no 13, pp 19-25 (522:
Inst. Insect/Fungi. im Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

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<p><i>ca</i></p> <p>7</p> <p>A rapid method for determining BaS. P. V. Popov. <i>J. Chem. Ind. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 18, No. 21-4, 30-1 (1941).—A wt. of 0.2-0.3 g. BaS or BaSO₄ is placed in 75-100 ml. freshly boiled and cooled distd. H₂O and 1-3 mg. Na nitroprusside is added. The soln. is titrated with I to the disappearance of the blue color. If BaSO₄ and BaS₂O₃ are to be detd., starch is added and the titration is continued. H. M. L.</p>																																																																																																																													
ASAC-SAC METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																																																																																													
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POPOV, P. V.

"A New Method of Acetylation of Cellulose with Acetyl Chloride," P. V. Popov,
Doklady Akad Nauk, SSSR, XLVI, pp 358-60 (1945), Compt rend acad sci URSS, XLVI,
325-7 (1945) (SEE: Inst. Insect/Fungi. im Ya. V. Samoylov)

SO: U-237/49, 8 April 1949

24

CA

Precautions in working with aluminum chloride. P. A. Popov. *Zhurnal Fiz. Khim.* 13, 127 (1916) (in Russian).
Owing to spontaneous decomp. in long storage in closed containers, $AlCl_3$ often explodes when the container is opened. N. Thon

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

23

CA

Influence of medium and the degree of acetylation of
cellulose with acetyl chloride. P. A. Lysy, J. Appl.
Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 19, 301-10(1946); cf. C.A. 30, 5075.
A. E. Karr

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PA 30/49T20

POPOV, P. V.

USSR/Chemistry - Acetylation, of Cellulose Sep 48
Chemistry - Amines, Tertiary

"The Role of Tertiary Amines in Acetylizing Cellulose by Acetyl Chloride," P.V. Popov, Izv Orgb Khim, Odessa Inst of Engineers for Milling Ind and Grain Elevators Imeni I. V. Stalin, 4 pp

"Zhur Obshch Khimii" Vol XVIII, No 9

Shows that replacement of pyridine by α - and γ -picolinic fractions leads to considerable alteration in the degree of esterification obtained by subject method. Results can be explained by tautomerism of α - and γ -picolins and furnish new proof of unsoundness of widespread theory which reduces role of tertiary

30/49T20

USSR/Chemistry - Acetylation, of Cellulose Sep 48
Iose (Contd)

amines in such cases to the binding of hydrogen chloride. Submitted 30 May 47.

30/49T20

ПОПОВ, П. В.

"An Index of Insecticides, Fungicides, and Fertilizers" (Opredelitel' Insektitsidov, Fungisidov, i Udobreniy), P. V. Popov and N. I. Trushkina, Goskhimizdet, Moscow/Leningrad, 1949, 104 pages, 3 rubles 50 kopeks.

With the aid of this index, about 85 different types of insecticides, fungicides, and fertilizers can be determined without chemical analysis.

SO: Uspekhi Khimii, Vol 18, #6, 1949; Vol 19, #1, 1950 (W-10083)

15

CA

Mechanism of the insecticidal and fungicidal effect of lime-sulfur mixtures. P. N. Popov, *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'sko-Khoz. Nauk im. V.I. Lenina* 14, No. 5, 20-2 (1940). — Upon diln., the lime-S mixt. undergoes a series of changes as a result of oxidation and carbonation, as shown in the equations: $2CaS \cdot S_2 + 3O_2 = 2CaSO_3 + 2S$; $10S \cdot CaS \cdot S_2 + CO_2 + H_2O = CaCO_3 + 11S + 4H_2S$. The reactions take place as soon as the mixt. comes in contact with water and CO_2 . Under normal summer temps., the speed of decompn. of the polysulfides is high. In 10-30 min., after the drops have dried out, the reaction is complete. The dry residue on the leaves gave: $CaSO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ 72; S 18; $CaCO_3$ 0; $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ 1%; $CaSO_3 \cdot 2H_2O$ trace; no $Ca(OH)_2$; no $CaS \cdot S_2$ was found. At this point of the reactions the only fungicidal element in the residue is S.

ASAC-SLA DETAILING LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

POPOV, P. V.

N. N. Mel'nikov, Ya. A. Mandel'daym and P. V. Popov

"Synthesis and Insecticidal Properties of Some Esters of Phosphoric Acid," 1950

This article is the first acknowledgment in the Soviet press of compounds related to Paration

SO: B-65968

RODIONOV, V. N.

V. N. Rodionov, A. K. Ruzhentsova, A. S. Nekrasov, N. N. Mel'nikov
(1876-1950)

"Academician Sergey Semenovich Nametkin", Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, Vol. XXI, No. 12, 1951
pp 2101-2146

Extracts available discussing Nametkin's work in the fields of (I) Nitration of Hydrocarbons,
and (IV) Plant Growth Stimulants and Herbicides. The portion of the article not included
is chiefly a review of Nametkin's work on terpenes and essential oils.

SO: W-22587

1. POPOV P.V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Transcarpathian Province-Eucommia
7. Eucommia in Transcarpathian Province, Les.khoz, 5 no.12, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

POK, I. V.; POSEV, G. V.

Insecticides

Insecticides MIBF-100 against the chick-pea fly (*Liriomyza elaeagnis* Rd.)
Sel. i sem. 19, no. 6, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, UNCLASSIFIED.

POPOV, P.V.; TRUSHKINA, N.I.

[Guide to chemical poisons and mineral fertilizers] Opredeletel'
iadokhimikatoov i mineral'nykh udobrenii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-
tekhn. izd-vo khim. lit-ry, 1955. 119 p. (MLBA 9:10)
(Chemicals) (Fertilizers and manures)

Popov, P.Y.

6
4
N. N.
M. Polkov, Ya. A. Mandelbaum, V. J. Lomakina, and
P. V. Popov. U.S.S.R. 104,725, Nov. 25, 1959. A mix-
st. MeEtP(S)Cl and $\text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$ with NaOH gives
 $\text{MeEtP(S)OCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$, used as an insecticide.
M. Horch

glnB

pm

mji

118. Description of Chemical Poisons

Spravochnik po Yadokhimikatom (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), by P. V. Popov, State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, 623 pp

This is a comprehensive report on poisonous chemicals now being widely utilized as weed and pest and plant disease control agents. It provides information on the general characteristics of poisonous chemicals, the mechanism of their action, and instructions for the selection of chemicals for the control of specific pests and diseases. The handbook is divided into two parts.

Part 1, pp 9-171, is devoted to information on the characteristics of the poisons, their properties and methods of applications, methods of storage and transportation, instructions for handling the poisons, and symptoms of intoxication and methods of therapy. It also contains a table listing the pests and diseases which attack plants.

Part 2 of the handbook is devoted to the description of individual poisonous chemicals. It provides information on the physical properties of the poisons; their chemical composition; methods of preparation; methods of application; their toxicity; first aid measures in case of poisoning; and instruction for their storage, transportation, and handling.

There are six appendixes. Appendix 1 is devoted to a description of the equipment used in applying the chemicals. Appendix 2 deals with the approximate area which may be treated in the course of a day and the number of men required to fulfill this daily norm. Appendix 3 provides data on the use of airplanes for applying chemicals to control cotton and alfalfa pests. Appendix 4 provides equivalents of the Anglo-American and metric systems of measures and weights. Appendix 5 is a table for the conversion of concentrations and norms expressed in Anglo-American systems into the metric system. Appendix 6 lists the prices of individual poisonous chemicals.

The book also contains a table of contents, a bibliography, and a subject index. (U)

81. Description and Formation of Aerosols

"Aerosols," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikatom
(Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical
Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, pp 70-73

Defines aerosols as suspensions of fine drops of liquid or of small solid particles in the air. Aerosol particles range from 0.001 to 100 microns in diameter. Aerosols consisting of liquid particles are known as fogs, and of solid particles as smokes.

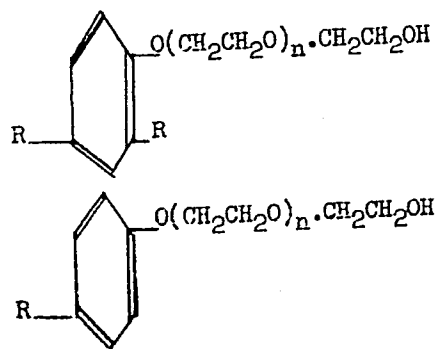
For agricultural purposes aerosols are formed by two methods: dispersion and condensation. In the dispersion method the poisonous liquid or dust is converted into aerosols by means of mechanical reduction as, for instance, when the usual methods of spraying or dusting from the air is used or by means of group equipment. In the condensation method the poisonous liquids or solids are vaporized by heating. The vapors of the poisonous substances are condensed in the air forming liquid or solid particles of aerosol size. In most cases a combined dispersion and condensation method of forming aerosols is used. Aerosols are used to control pests which attack plants. Attempts are being made to utilize them in the control of plant diseases. (U)

54 m 1429

119. Description of Auxiliary Substances Used as Vehicles for Chemicals

"Auxiliary Substances OP-7 and OP-10 -- Solvents, Emulsifiers, and Wetting Agents," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimika-tam (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, pp 193-195

Substances OP-7 and OP-10 are oil-like or pastelike substances, light-yellow to dark-brown in color. Chemically, they are mixtures of mono- and dialkylphenyl esters of polyethyleneglycol. Their structural formulas are as follows:



R is the alkyl radical containing 7-10 atoms (OP-7) or 9-10 atoms (OP-10) of carbon; n averages 6-7 (OP-7) or 10-12 (OP-10) atoms.

OP-7 and OP-10 are readily soluble in water in any quantities. They form stable aqueous solutions with the salts of alkali and alkali-earth metals, with some salts of the heavy metals, and with acids and alkalies. OP-7 and OP-10 readily dissolve many organic compounds and are used for the preparation of concentrated emulsions of some insecticides which are insoluble in water. They are used as solvents for insecticide compounds which are insoluble in water, such as NIUIF-100, carbophos, mercaptophos, metaphos, and others.

Inhalation of the aerosol particle of a 30-percent aqueous solution of OP-7 for a period of 3 minutes produces a mild irritation of the mucous membranes of the upper respiratory organs and may cause nausea.. (U)

"DD Mixture, a Nematocide and Insecticide," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikam (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, p 229

"A mixture of 1,3-Dichloropropene $\text{CHCl}=\text{CH}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ (50-70 percent) and 1,2-Dichloropropane $\text{CH}_3-\text{CHCl}-\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ (30-50 percent). The melting point of the first compound is 107-109 degrees, and of the second compound, 96.4 degrees. The technical mixture is in the form of a dark-brown liquid.

"DD mixture is a fumigant used to destroy gall nematodes, wireworms, larvae of beetles, and other pests living in the soil. DD mixture is introduced into the soil early to allow the preparation to evaporate before planting is done. It is used at the rate of 50-500 liters per hectare of land.

"The liquid preparation and its vapors are toxic to man." (U)

Sum 1467

"Detoyl', an Insecticide," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yado-khimikatom (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, pp 264-265

Detoyl' is a thick oily liquid, gray to dark-brown in color, consisting of not less than 13 percent DDT, 40 percent chlorobenzene, 10 percent spindle oil, a quantity of neutral sulfonated fish oil, and ammonium naphthene soap. The chlorobenzene which makes up 40 percent of detoyl' is a volatile and combustible liquid. As a result the insecticide is easily decomposed, and should be prepared immediately before its use as a spray. Detoyl' is used to control pests and insects which attack plants. It is toxic to man. The toxicity of DDT is intensified by the presence of chlorobenzene which is easily absorbed through the skin. The symptoms and therapy of intoxication by detoyl' are similar to those of intoxication caused by mineral-oil preparations to which DDT has been added. Detoyl' must be handled as an inflammable and poisonous substance. (U)

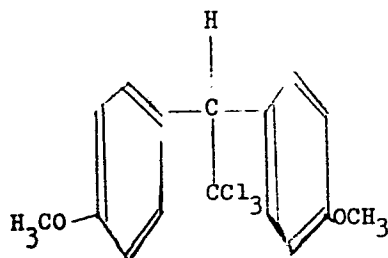
Sum. N 1767

"(p-methoxyphenyl)-ethane], an Insecticide," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yado-khimikatom (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, pp 371

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342

"(C₆H₄CH₃O)₂CHCCl₃ -- molecular weight, 345.87.



"Methoxychlor is a white crystalline substance, with a melting point of 87-88 degrees. It is being investigated as a contact insecticide. As an insecticide it is equal to DDT and less poisonous to man. Its lethal dose when administered to rats orally is 5 grams per kilogram of body weight. (U)

120. Dithiophos, an Acaricide and Insecticide

"Dithiophos (Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate), an Acaricide and Insecticide," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikatem (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, p 269

"Pure tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate ($C_2H_5O)_2PS-O-PS(OC_2H_5)_2$, which has a molecular weight of 322.33, is a colorless liquid, poorly soluble in water. Its boiling point is 134-135 degrees (at 2 millimeters of mercury). Its density is 1.19 grams per square centimeter (20 degrees). A concentrate of the emulsion (VTU P-5-56), containing 30 parts of 5-percent technical tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate and 70 parts of 5-percent auxiliary substance OP-7, is now being tested in the field. The concentrate is a

"Isopropyl-3-Chlorphenylcarbamate (IKhFK; Chloripk; Isopropyl-N-3-chlorphenylcarbamate), Herbicide," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikam (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, pp 307-308

Pure isopropyl-3-chlorphenylcarbamate is a crystalline substance. Its melting point is 40-41 degrees; its boiling point is 112-113 degrees (at 1-1.5 millimeters of mercury). It has a density of 1.19 grams per square centimeter. Dissolves readily in water in quantities of 0.008 gram per 100 grams of water at a temperature of 18 degrees. Mixes readily with low molecular alcohols and aromatic hydrocarbons.

Isopropyl-3-chlorphenylcarbamate is a herbicide of selective action and is used to control weeds of the cereal crops family and weeds in the plantings of the dicotyledonous family. It is slightly toxic to man. The minimal lethal dose for rats when administered orally is 1.5 grams per kilogram of body weight. There are indications that prolonged contact with the chemical may lead to the development of tumors. (U)

"Methanesulfofluoride, and Insecticide (Fumigant)," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikatom (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, pp 364-365

"CH₂SO₂F -- molecular weight, 98.09.

"Physical and chemical properties: a colorless or yellowish liquid, with a boiling point of 124-126 degrees. Its vapor density is approximately the same as that of dichloroethane. The vapors of the chemical diffuse through a mass of grain or in the soil at a slower rate than do the vapors of chloropicrin or dichloroethane. Materials which absorb methanesulfofluoride are aerated with greater difficulty than those treated with chloropicrin. It is hydrolyzed by water with relative ease, and it is noninflammable. The preparation is prepared according to VTU BU 54-54 [Government Standard]."

"Application: the vapors of methanesulfofluoride are considerably more toxic to insects than are those of chloropicrin and hydrocyanic acid. The chemical may be used for experimental and actual disinfection of storehouses, at an expenditure of 1.5-2 grams per cubic meter of space. Methanesulfofluoride is now being tested as a means of controlling insects of the Pentatomidae family in forests. The basic method being used is the dispersion of free-flowing materials saturated with liquid methanesulfofluoride from an airplane. The effective quantities used are 50-100 kilograms per hectare of land.

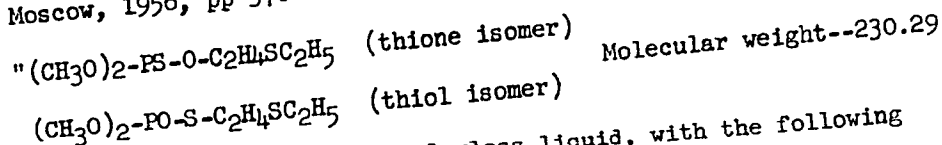
"Toxicity to man: highly poisonous, equal in toxicity to hydrocyanic acid. Causes epiphora.

"First aid: in case of intoxication by vapors, fresh air, rest, and the application of heat to the body are indicated.

"Packing, transport, and storage: packed in steel drums. To be transported and stored as a substance whose vapors are highly poisonous." (U)

92. Organophosphorus Insecticides Tested

"Methylsistox (Metasystox; beta-mercaptoethylethyldimethylthiophosphate), an Insecticide," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikatom (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, pp 370



"Methylsistox is an almost colorless liquid, with the following physical properties:

	<u>Thione Isomer</u>	<u>Thiol Isomer</u>
Density, grams per cu cm (20°)	1.19	1.12

Vapor pressure, mm on mercury columns

10 degrees

$7.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$1.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$

20 degrees

$18.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$3.6 \cdot 10^{-4}$

30 degrees

$46.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$10.5 \cdot 10^{-4}$

40 degrees

$110.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$

$29.0 \cdot 10^{-4}$

Solubility in water, grams per 100 grams

0.03

0.3

It is decomposed by alkalies.

"Methylsistox in the form of a 50 percent solution in a vehicle is now in the testing stage. It is used as an intraplant" [systemic] insecticide to control ticks, mite, and thrips. For spraying purposes the active principle is expended at the rate of 0.3 to 0.6 kilograms per hectare of land.

"Methylsistox is toxic to man, not as toxic, however, as mercaptophos and octamethyl, the other intraplant insecticides. Its acutely toxic doses when administered to rats by mouth were as follows: 200 milligrams per kilogram body weight for the thione isomer, and 35 to 40 milligrams per kilogram body weight for the thiol isomer; the acute toxic dose for the technical mixture of the isomers was 80 to 100 milligrams per kilogram body weight. The acute toxic doses of the isomers and technical mixture of mercaptophos are 75, 2.5, and 12-20 milligrams per kilogram body weight.

"The other organophosphorus compounds which are now being tested as intraplant insecticides are: $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})\cdot(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})\cdot\text{P}\cdot\text{O}\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{SC}_2\text{H}_5$ (methylethylsistox); $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2\cdot\text{P}\cdot\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{SC}_2\text{H}_5$ (Preparation M-74); $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\cdot\text{P}\cdot\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{C}_2\text{H}_5$ (Preparation 81); $(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\cdot\text{P}\cdot\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{S}\cdot\text{CH}_3$ (Preparation 82)." (U)

541, 1429

121. Description of Preparation No 125, a Herbicide and Fungicide

"Preparation No 125, a Herbicide and Fungicide," by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikam (Handbook of Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing House of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, p 498

"A dark-brown pastelike substance, consisting mainly of sodium salts of the products obtained in the nitration of phenols isolated from the tars which are the result of semicoking of coal or shale (about 7 percent of the nitrogen of nitrophenols) and water (20-25 percent). Almost completely soluble in water, leaving only about 5 percent of insoluble residue..

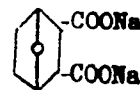
"The preparation is being field-tested as a herbicide, mainly for the control of dodder in alfalfa, and as a fungicide for spraying the soil under apple trees in early spring (before budding) to control (scab); for controlling leaf spot in apricot orchards; and for spraying gooseberry bushes against American mildew and currant bushes against antracnose and septoria.

"Four-percent concentrations of aqueous solutions of the preparation are required for spraying the soil, and one percent concentrations for spraying bushes. The quantity required for spraying the soil is 800 liters per hectare, and for bushes, 500 liters per hectare. It is poisonous to man." (U)

"Endotal (Disodium Salt of 3,6-endoxohexahydrophthalic Acid),"
by P. V. Popov, Spravochnik po Yadokhimikatom (Handbook of
Poisonous Chemicals), State Scientific-Technical Publishing
Houses of Chemical Literature, Moscow, 1956, p 575

$C_8H_6O_5Na_2$ Molecular weight--230.13

A white crystalline powder, readily soluble in water. In the
form of an aqueous solution it is now being tested as a defoliant for the
preharvest removal of leaves of cotton plants. It is used at the rate of
1-2 kilograms per hectare of land. Endotal is highly poisonous to man.
The lethal dose for rats (when administered orally) is 5-10 milligrams per
kilogram body weight." (U)



Pesticides. N. N. Mel'nikov, Ye. A. Mandelbaum,
M. B. Bakanova, and P. Y. Popov. U.S.S.R. 105,358,
May 26, 1957. To protect plants from insects and mites,
dusts or emulsions made with O-methyl O-ethyl O-4-nitro-
phenyl thiophosphate are used. M. Hoesch

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects P
and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of
Harmful Insects and Acarids.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25433

Author : Popov, P.V., Bocharova, L.P., Ukrainets, N.S., Sedykh, A.S.

Inst : -

Title : Contact and Intraplantar Insecticide Action of the
Systox Group Compounds.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Organ. insektofungitsidy i gerbitsidy, M.,
Goskhimizdat, 1958, 13-25

Abstract : Of the systox group compounds, thiol isomer (I), mer-
captophos (M), commercial M and thionic I and M, methyl-
mercaptophos and methylethylmercaptophos possess the
greatest contact toxicity and most lasting protective
effectiveness. To obtain an identical toxic and protecti-
ve effect, the concentration of the designated thionic M
should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ times greater than I and commercial M;

Card 1/2

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25408

Author : Popov, P.V., Bocharova, L.P., Ukrainets, N.S.

Inst : -

Title : The Insecticidal and Acaricidal Properties of Methylthylthiophos.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Organ. insectofungitsidy i gerbitsidy. M., Goskhimizdat, 1958, 39-42

Abstract : The toxicity of thiphos and methylethylthiophos was practically the same in experiments with the citrus mealybug, the storage weevil, the beet aphid and the *Megalosiphum picridis* aphid. Equitoxical concentrations of these combinations differed not more than by 15-20%. The following was the comparative species resistance of the insects under experiment in descending order:

Card 1/2

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25408

the females of the citrus mealybug, the middle-age larvae of the scale insect, the storage weevil beetles, the beet aphid (females), *M. picridis* (wingless females). -- A.P. Acrianov

Card 2/2

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects
and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of
Harmful Insects and Acarids.

P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25410

Author : Popov, P.V.

Inst :

Title : Comparative Toxicity of Thiophos and Metaphos in Dusts and
in Solutions.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Organ. insectofungitsidy i gerbitsidy. M.,
Goskhimizdat, 1958, 105-107

Abstract : Initial 2.5% dusts (with 10% kaolin and 87.5% talc) were
diluted with talc to obtain dusts containing 0.015-0.25%
of the active substance. Colloidal solutions containing
0.00046-0.03% of the active substance were prepared
diluting with water 15% concentrates (with 85% of OP-7).
The beetles of the rice weevil in glass dishes were
sprayed with solutions (35 ml/m²) and dusted with dusts

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0013423

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25410

(0.8 g/m²) of various concentrations. The destruction of 50% of the beetles was caused by an outlay of the active substance (in mg/m²); diethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate, 0.87 of the dust and 1.08 of the solution; dimethyl-4-nitrophenylthiophosphate, 0.16 of the dust and 0.26 of the solution. -- A.P. Acrianov

Card 2/2

- 10 -

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25409

Author : Popov, P.V., Ukrainets, N.S.

Inst :

Title : The Insecticidal Property of Some Mixed Phosphates and Thiophosphates.

Orig Pub : V sb.: Organ, insectofungitsidy i gerbitsidy. M., Goskhimizdat, 1958, 122-127

Abstract : As a result of determining the insecticidal properties of 45 phosphates and thiophosphates synthesized in the Scientific Institute of Fertilizers and Insecticides and Fungicides, a table of the concentrations of the tested compounds causing the total destruction of the storage weevil beetle was offered. Only diethyl-4-nitrophenylphosphate of these compounds was approximately equal to

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25429

Author : Bocharova, L.P., Popov, P.V., Ukrainets, N.S.

Inst : -
Title : Sulfacid Esters as Acaricides

Orig Pub : V sb.: Organ. insektofungitsidy i gerbitsidy. M., Goskhimizdat, 1958, 257-261

Abstract : Among the studied chlorophenyl esters of methane- benzene- and chlorobenzene sulphonic acids in the control of Metatetranychus citri, only 4-chlorophenyl-4-chlorobenzene sulphonate is effective. Feasible admixtures to it (phenyl-, 2-chlorophenyl-, 2,4-dichlorophenyl- and 2,4,5-trichlorophenyl-4-chlorobenzene sulphonates) are practically ineffective in the control of ascarids. In distinction from the acaricides of the thiophos type and

Card 1/2

USSR/General and Specialized Zoology - Insects. Harmful Insects and Acarids. Chemical Means in the Control of Harmful Insects and Acarids. P

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 25429

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001342

their speedy acaricide action but slow protective duration, the initial acaricide action of the sulfacid ester in the form of a 0.13% suspension (of the active agent) is manifested in 4-5 days, and the duration of the protective action is preserved for not less than 2-3 weeks. At the intensive infestation of the plants by acarids, it is expedient to apply a mixture of ester sulphonate with acaricides of thiophos or carbophos types, which in a few days destroy the basic reserve of eggs and mobile forms of the acarids; the small quantity of the remaining living acarids and hatching larvae will be destroyed by the ester sulphonate. -- A.P. Adrianov

Card 2/2

MEL'NIKOV, N.N.; MANDEL'BAUM, Ya.A.; SHVETSOVA, K.D.; BAKANOVA, Z.M.
LOMAKINA, V.I.; ZAKS, P.G.; MIL'SHTEYN, I.M.; POPOV, P.V.;
POKROVSKIY, Ye.A.; BOCHAROVA, L.P.; SEDYKH, A.S.; UKRAINETS, N.S.

Improved technology for producing thiophos, metaphos, chlorophos
and other phosphorus organic insecticides and investigation of
new insecticides and fungicides derived from the esters of
phosphoric acids. [Trudy] NIUIF no.164:11-14 '59. (MIRA 15:5)
(Insecticides) (Fungicides)

BEZUGLIY, S.F.; AKIMOV, B.A.; POPOV, P.V.; UKRAINETS, N.S.; BOCHAROVA, L.P.

Physicochemical investigations of the wettable powders of different insecticides in order to improve the methods of their production.

[Trudy] NIUIF no.164:32-34 '59.

(MIRA 15:5)

(Insecticides)

POPOV, P. V.

How to recognize wetting powders? Zashch. rast. ot vred. i
bol. 5 no.11:44 N '60. (MIRA 16:1)

(Agricultural chemicals)

POPOV, P.V.

Phosphorus organic insecticides (conclusion). Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 6 no.9:36-38 S '61. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungi-
sidam imeni Samoylova.

(Phosphorus organic compounds) (Insecticides)

POPOV, P. V.

Phosphorus organic insecticides (to be continued). Zashch.
rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.6:41-42 Je '61. (MIRA 16:4)

(Insecticides) (Phosphorus organic compounds)

POPOV, P.V.

Inflammability and stability of zinc phosphide, Zashch. rast.
ot vred. i bol. 6 no.11:37-38 N '61. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i
insektofungisidam imeni Samoylova.
(Zinc phosphide)

POPOV, P.V.

Preservation of factory-made insecticides and fungicides.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 6 no.10:43-44 0 '61.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udebreniyam i
insektofungisidam imeni Samoylova.
(Insecticides--Storage)
(Fungicides--Storage)

ROSLAVTSEVA, S.A.; MANDEL'BAUM, Ya.A.; POPOV, P.V.

New insecticides acting on contact. Khim. prom. no.10:14-15 C '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Insecticides)

POPOV, P. V., and ROMENSKI, N. V. (USSR)

"Biochemical Nature of Attack of Wheat Grain by the Chinch Weevil."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-17 Aug 1961

TORZHINSKAYA, L. R.; ROMENSKIY, N. V.; KALYUZHNYAYA, A. M.; POPOV, P. V.

Morphological and biochemical characteristics of some strong
wheats from the 1960 crop in the southern part of the Ukraine.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; pishch. tekhn. no. 5:16-20 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lomonosova,
kafedra biokhimi i zernovedeniya.

(Ukraine--Wheat)

PISANSKIY, A. P.; POPOV, P. V.

Method of acid-alkali hydrolysis of wheat grain products in
determining the "raw" cellulose content. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
pishch. tekhn. no. 5:143-145 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lomonosova,
kafedra biokhimii zerna i zencovedeniya.

(Feeds—Testing) (Hydrolysis)

POPOV, P.V.

Simple method for dilution calculations. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 8 no.4:37-38 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i insektofungi-
sidam imeni Ya. V. Samoylova.
(DDT (Insecticide))

POPOV, P.V.

Phosphorus organic acaricides and insecticides. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. 1 bol. 8 no.5:27 My '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Insecticides) (Phosphorus organic compounds)

FARBER, M.S.; ROSLAVTSEVA, S.A.; POPOV, P.V.

Stability of chlorophos solutions. Zh. mikrobiol. 40 no.7:
11-12 J1'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchnogo instituta po udobreniyam i insektofungitsidam
imeni Samoylova.

POPOV, P.V.; ROSLAVTSEVA, S.A.; FARBER, M.S.

Stability of chlorophos. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8
no.3:36 Mr '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po udobreniyam i
insektofungitsidam.

POPOV, P.V.

Chlorophos in the agriculture of the U.S.A. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 8 no.7:51 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

POPOV, P.V., prof.; VINOGRADOV, V.G., dotsent

Criticism of the neopositivistic interpretation of the
subject matter of scientific research. Trudy MIIT no.223:
5-25 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

BALASHEV, L.L., prof.; GRIGOR'YEV, N.G., kand. biol. nauk;
ZHURBITSKIY, Z.I., prof.; PETERBURGSKIY, A.V., prof.;
POPOV, P.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; RADKEVICH, P.Ye., prof.;
SOKOLOV, A.V.; TURCHIN, F.V., prof.; SHKONDE, E.I., kand.
sel'khoz. nauk; SHTERNBERG, M.B., kand. biol. nauk;
VOL'FKOVICH, S.I., akademik, red.; KORNEYEV, N.Ye., kand.
veter. nauk, red.; NAYDIN, P.G., prof., red.; PLESHKOV, B.P.,
kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; POPOV, I.S., akademik, red.;
ROMASHKEVICH, I.F., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; RODE, A.A.,
prof., red.; ROZOV, N.N., prof., red. FATUKEV, M.R., inzh.,
red.

[Chemicalization of agriculture; scientific and technical
dictionary handbook] Khimizatsiya sel'skogo khoziaistva;
nauchno-tekhnicheskii slovar'-spravochnik. Moskva, Nauka,
1964. 398 p. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Sokolov). 2. Vsesoyuznaya
akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for
Popov)

ACC NR: AP6030277 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/008/0026/0027

AUTHOR: Roslavitseva, S. A.; Popov, P. V.; Mandel'baum, Ya. A.

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Chemicals for Plant Protection (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut khimicheskikh sredstv zashchity rasteniy)

TITLE: Selection of synergists for organophosphorus insecticides

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 8, 1966, 26-27

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, synergist, organophosphorus compound

ABSTRACT: The selection of synergists for organophosphorus insecticides was based on the selective reactivity of the insecticides and the synergists towards acetylcholinesterase and aliesterase. The relative antialiesterase activity (I_{50} acetylcholinesterase/ I_{50} aliesterase ratio) of the

Card 1/4

UDC: 632.951:661.718.1

ACC NR:AP6030277

Table 1. Synergism coefficients of various organophosphorus compounds

Compound no.	Compound, tested as synergist
1	$(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{PSO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_2-\text{CH}_3$
2	$(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{PSO}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_3(\text{NO}_2)_2-\text{CH}_3$
3	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})(\text{ClC}_2\text{H}_4\text{S})\text{PSNHCH}_3$
4	$(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{PS}$
5	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})_2\text{PS}$
6	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})(\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{PS}$
7	$(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{PSCl}$
8	$(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O})(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{S})\text{PSCl}$
9	$4\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4\text{OCH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
10	$2,4\text{-Cl}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{OCH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
11	$2,4,6\text{-Cl}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_2\text{OCH}_2\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5$
12	$\left[\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{N}(\text{CH}_3) \right]^+ \left[(\text{CH}_3\text{O})_2\text{P}(=\text{S})\text{O}-\text{C}_6\text{H}_2(\text{Cl})_3 \right]^-$

Card 2/4

ACC NRAP6030277

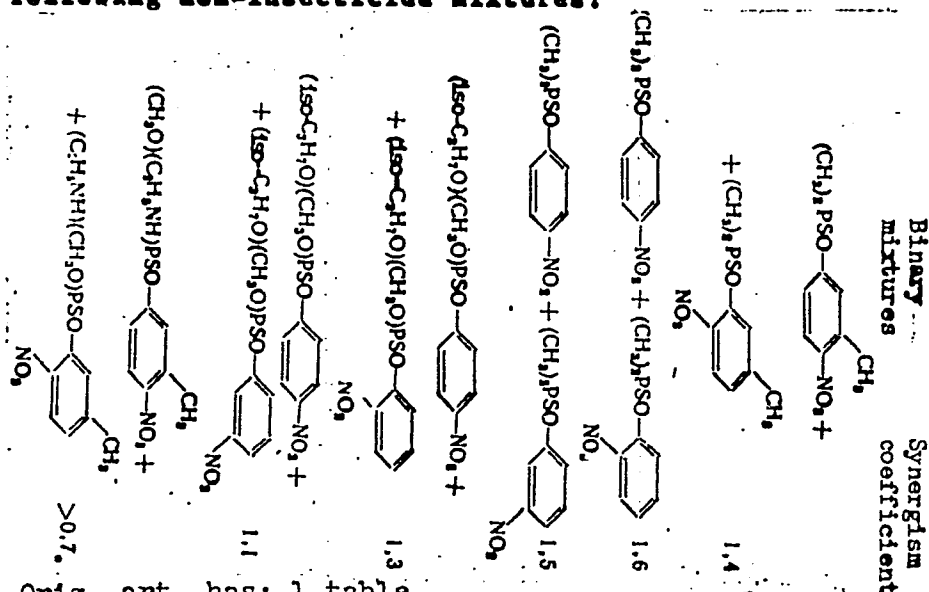
Table 1 cont.

Insecticides	Relative antiall- esterase activity	
	Metaphos	87
	Thiophos	1.5
	Methylethyl thiophos	1.8
	Methyl- mercapto- phos	1.7
	Methyl- acetophos	1.2
		1
		1.2
		1.5
		>1.2
		>3000
		>72
		>1.0
		>1.0
		1.2
		2.8
		1.4
		2.0
		2.0
		1.4
		1.8
		1.0
		1.9
		1.0
		>0.7
		>1.1
		0.8
		1
		1
		>0.9
		>0.4

Card 3/4

ACC NR: AP6030277

compounds and the synergism coefficients are given in the table. Synergism coefficients were also detailed for the following non-insecticide mixtures:



Orig. art. has: 1 table

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 11Apr66/ ORIG REF: 003

[WA-50; CBE No. 14]

[PS]

Card 4/4

CHERNOKOLEV, Titko (Sofia); POPOV, Pavel (Sofia)

Complex scientific investigation of the agricultural economy in
Burgas District. Spisanie BAN no.4:56-62 '59. (EEAI 9:11)

1. Chl.-kor. Bulgarska akademija na naukite, Sofia.
(Bulgaria--Agriculture)

BULGARIA/Cultivated Plants. Cereals.

M

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 17, 1958, 7759C.

Author : Popov, Pavel; Kclev, Dimitör
Inst : Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.
Title : Investigation of Comparative Productivity of
Branched Wheat (*Triticum turgidum compositum* -
Local Variety), and Soft Winter Wheat (*Triticum*
vulgare var. *ferrugineum* - Okermann Variety).
Orig Pub: Nauchn. tr. M-vo zemed. i gorite. Ser. rasteniyevodstvo,
1957, 2, No 6, 1-14.

Abstract: Data of comparative experiments and investigations
of the Agricultural Scientific-Research Institute
in Sofia and Cherpan and of experimental stations.
With all variants, the harvest of branched wheat

Card : 1/2

USSR/Cultivated Plants. General Problems.

14

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1950, 68052

Author : Popov, Pavel; Konishev, Pavel P.

Inst : -

Title : Selection Achievements in Several Agricultural Crops of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Orig Pub : Mezhdunar. s.-kh. zh., 1957, No 2, 115-124

Abstract : An examination of the problem of organizing scientific research institutions for agriculture in Bulgaria and of a system of seed testing and production is presented here. The varieties of agricultural crops are described, as well as the methods of deriving them and of distributing them by regions.

Card : 1/1

POPOV, P.V.; ROMENSKIY, N.V.

Using chlorinated water for improving the baking quality of weak
wheat grains. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.3:42-45 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lomonosova, kafedra
biokhimii zerna i zernovedeniya.
(Wheat) (Flour)

SHKURENKO, N.S.; POPOV, P.V.; SPEKTOR, M.D.

Using the vibration method to break rocky and frozen soils.

Trudy NII prom.zdan.i soor. no.4:75-88 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

(Excavation) (Vibration)

DUNSKIY, V.F.[translator]; KOBRIN, B.B.[translator]; PANKOVA, S.V.
[translator]; POPOV, F.V.[translator]; TRYAPITSYN, V.A.
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